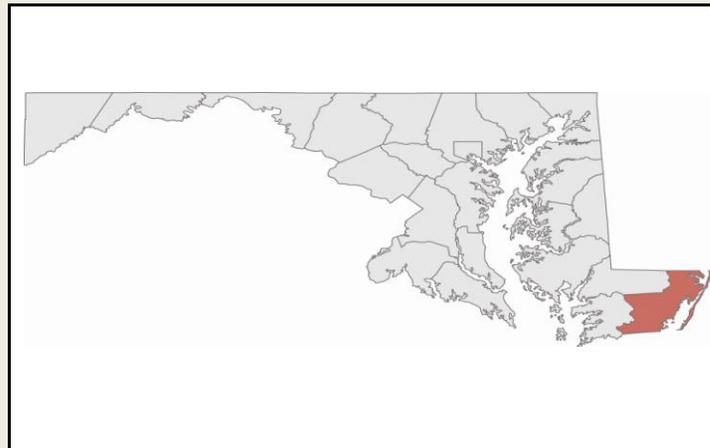


# Worcester County

## Demographics & Social Determinants of Health (2005-2009)

	Worcester County	Maryland		Worcester County	Maryland
<b>Population</b>			<b>Household Income</b>		
Total	49,081	5,637,418	% Earning \$0-\$24,999	21.0	15.3
Female	25,167	2,907,051	% Earning \$25,000-\$39,999	14.9	11.9
Male	23,914	2,730,367	% Earning \$40,000-\$59,999	20.2	16.1
<b>% Race/Ethnicity:</b>			% Earning \$60,000-\$74,999	12.0	10.4
White	83.2	60.9	% Earning \$75,000+	31.8	46.2
African American	14.9	28.8	Median Household Income	\$52,600	\$69,475
Asian	0.8	4.9	% Living in Poverty	9.7	8.0
Native American	0.2	0.3	<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Pacific Islander	0.2	0.1	% with High School Education	87.4	87.5
2+ Races	0.6	2.0	% with Bachelor's Degree	18.0	19.6
Other	0.1	3.0			
Hispanic	2.3	6.6			
<b>% of Population Aged:</b>					
0 - 4	4.6	6.7			
5 - 9	4.3	6.4			
10 - 14	5.9	6.8			
15 - 17	3.7	4.3			
18 - 24	7.2	9.4			
25 - 44	21.6	28.1			
45 - 64	30.8	26.6			
65+	22.2	11.8			
<b>Households</b>					
Total	22,574	2,092,538			
% Families with Children	35.6	57.5			



Worcester County, Maryland



These county profiles were developed for Maryland and its local jurisdictions. The profiles give a picture of Maryland, focusing on social, demographic, and environmental factors that are thought to be important determinants of health. When looking at the data, some things to consider are the direction of change, the speed of change, and the size of the measure.

[Click here for more information about the data and measures.](#)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

# Worcester County

## Major Health Indicators (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Worcester County	Maryland
<b>Overall Health</b>		
Life Expectancy at Birth	78.2	78.1
% With Activity Limitations	22.4	20.5
% With Fair or Poor Health	14.4	12.5
% Experiencing Unhealthy Days	16.4	22.2
All Cause Mortality **	761.0	780.8
<b>Maternal/Child Health</b>		
Infant Mortality Rate *	NA	6.5
% Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	2.3	4.9
% Low Birth Weight (All)	4.6	6.7
% Very Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	NA	1.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (All)	NA	1.3
% Pre-Term Births	8.6	9.5
Teen Birth Rate *	35.5	25.9
% Mothers Smoking During Pregnancy	14.0	6.2
% Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	4.0	4.2
<b>Communicable Disease</b>		
Tuberculosis Incidence **	2.0	4.9
Chlamydia Rate **	372.8	437.9
Gonorrhea Rate **	60.8	118.3
Rate of HIV/AIDS Cases **	7.0	46.6
Number of HIV Deaths	0	431
Number of Septicemia Deaths	8	988

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

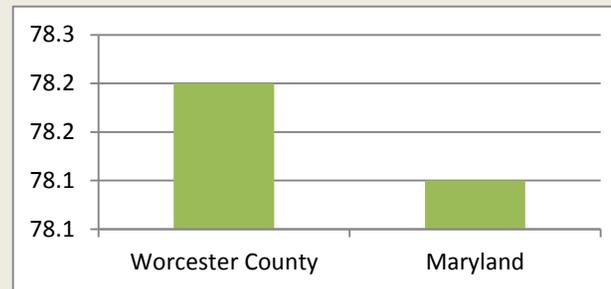


Fig. 1 Life Expectancy at Birth

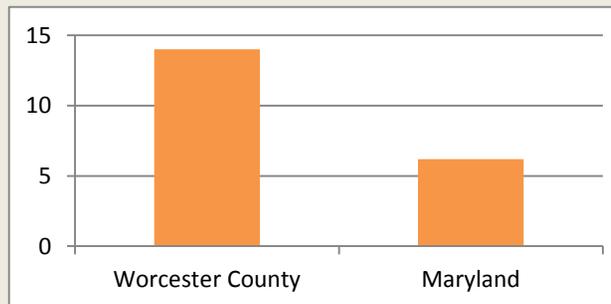


Fig. 2 Percent of Mothers Smoking During their Pregnancies



These are some of the most basic measures of health across the state. Many of these are also included in

[Maryland's State Health Improvement Process \(SHIP\)](#)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

# Worcester County

## Health Outcomes/Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Worcester County	Maryland
<b>Mental Health</b>		
Number of Suicide Deaths	8	493
% with Anxiety Disorders	16.2	12.6
<b>Substance Abuse</b>		
Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths	3	407
% Binge Drinkers	13.0	13.8
<b>Environmental Health</b>		
% Children Tested for Presence of Blood Lead	28.9	22.4
% Children With Lead Poisoning	0.5	0.7
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
% Without Health Insurance (Adults)	NA	NA
% Without Health Insurance (Children)	NA	NA
<b>Unmet Medical Need</b>		
% in Last Year that Could Not Afford to See a Doctor	13.6	10.4
<b>Oral Health</b>		
% That did not see a Dentist in the Last Year	26.2	28.6



Fig. 3: Percent of children tested for elevated blood lead levels

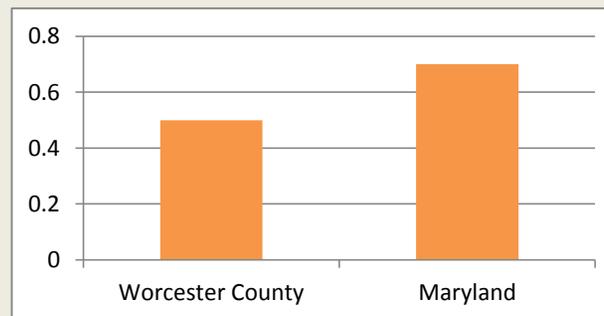


Fig. 4: Percent of tested children with elevated blood lead levels



These represent some important determinants of health, including mental health, substance abuse, and access to health services. Many of these are part of the [State Health Improvement Process \(SHIP\)](#)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

# Worcester County

## Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Worcester County	Maryland
<b>Unhealthy Weight</b>		
% Overweight (Adults)	39.4	36.7
% Obese (Adults)	23.5	26.7
% Overweight (School-Age)	NA	17.7
% Obese (School-Age)	NA	22.3
<b>Smokers</b>		
% Adults that Smoke	17.2	14.9
% Middle Schoolers that Smoke	6.4	5.2
% High Schoolers that Smoke	7.7	7.0
<b>Injury and Violence</b>		
Number of Homicide Deaths	3	528
Number of Aggravated Assaults	169	20,571
Rate of Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalizations **	79.1	109.8
Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths	13	643
Injury-Related ER Visits **	12,940	9,135
Injury-Related Hospitalizations **	1,120	1,068
Injury-Related Deaths **	89.3	63.0
<b>Physical Inactivity and Built Environment</b>		
% Adults Not Meeting CDC Recommendation for Activity	61.9	64.4
% With No Physical Activity	25.8	24.0
Access to Recreational Facilities **	14	12
% With Access to Healthy Foods	55.0	62.0

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

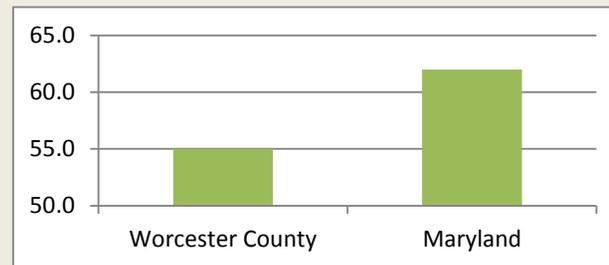


Fig. 5: Percent of population with access to healthy foods

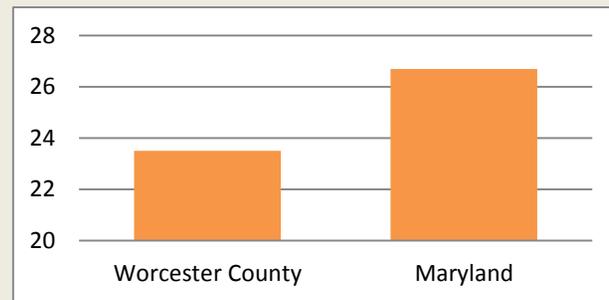


Fig. 6: Percent of adults that are obese



The indicators on this page might be thought of as related in some ways to the built environment. While other factors such as personal behaviors must also be considered, there are relationships between the built environment and some important health outcomes.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

# Worcester County

## Health Outcomes (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Worcester County	Maryland
<b>Built Environment, cont.</b>		
<i>Percent Who Get to Work By:</i>		
Single Occupancy Vehicle	83.3	73.2
Active Transport (Walking, Biking)	2.4	2.8
Public Transportation	1.8	8.7
<b>Chronic Disease</b>		
Number of Colorectal Cancer Deaths	16	964
Number of Breast Cancer Deaths	15	840
Number of Heart Disease Deaths	170	11,217
Number of Stroke Deaths	27	2,250
% with Diabetes	6.8	8.7
Diabetes Deaths **	NA	22.4
% Children with Asthma	NA	14.3
Number of Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations	15	1,318
% Adults with Asthma	12.3	14.3
Number of Adult Asthma Hospitalizations	33	3,746
<b>Cancer Screening</b>		
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram	66.9	64.2
% Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past 2 Years	31.8	25.0

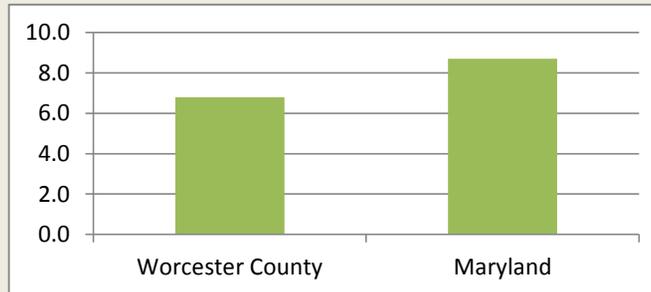


Fig. 7: Percent with Diabetes



Fig. 8: Percent of adults with asthma



Prevention and reduction of chronic diseases requires a combination of approaches, including improvements in screening, changes in personal behaviors, and changes in environmental conditions.

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<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

# Worcester County

## Physical and Environmental Determinants (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Worcester County	Maryland
<b>Immunizations</b>		
Average % of Kindergarten Students Immunized	99.8	99.3
% Adults Receiving Flu Shots	42.5	38.5
% Adults Receiving Pneumonia Shots	30.9	24.7
<b>Environmental Exposure</b>		
Ozone Days	4	16
Particulate Matter Days	2	4
Water Quality- Arsenic †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Nitrates ‡	NA	NA
Water Quality- Trihalomethane †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Haloecetic Acids †	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

† Parts per Billion

‡ Parts per Million

Funding for this county indicators project was made possible by cooperative agreement award 5U38EH000194-05 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The computed indicators and interpretation of the various measures do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the CDC or the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does any reference to trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



Some connections between the environment and health are well known, such as that between asthma and air pollution. However, air pollution has also been shown to affect overall death rates. Data and information collected by public health agencies is being used by researchers to increase our understanding of these complicated relationships and design cost-effective prevention strategies.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)